

The value of the steel manufactured in the United States every year is about \$500,000,000.

Since Denmark established dairy schools and made a science of butter-making 100,000,000 pounds of butter have been exported from the country annually.

The Japanese in New York have formed a society to promote the welfare of their people in that city. The first step to be taken will be to establish a freight school, where lectures on pertinent subjects will be given.

The Atlanta Constitution observes: An interesting plan is under discussion in the Legislature of the colony of Victoria, Australia, for the relief of farmers who wish to borrow money on their land. The Savings Bank Commissioners are to be authorized to "assist producers" by lending them money, to the amount of half the value of their land, under a plan by which borrowers will repay principal and five per cent interest in extended half-yearly installments. The Commissioners would be recompensed by four per cent mortgage bonds, issued locally and guaranteed by the Government.

The hatred of Italians in France by the French lower classes, intense before the assassination of President Carnot, has become so bitter that the Italians are fleeing for their lives from many sections of France, states the Chicago Record. The people of Italy are saddened by this unreasonable hatred, and in Turin and other places reprisals have already commenced against French residents. The little fire of individual persecution blazes brightly now. There is danger that it may extend and become a conflagration of international war. There has been no love lost between the countries for years.

The Louisiana Legislature has with-out opposition voted an appropriation for the construction of a bust or statue of Thomy Lafon, the colored philanthropist, who died in New Orleans a few months ago. The Governor will have the selection of the statue, and will decide upon its location. It will probably be placed in the State House. It is asserted that this is the first statue ever erected to a colored man in the South, and one of the first in the country. Lafon, who was eighty years old when he died, left a fortune of \$600,000, nearly all of it to charity. He founded an asylum for old people and one for girls, and gave the rest to other benevolent institutions. His original intention was to make these institutions open to both white and colored, but he was persuaded to abandon that idea because the whites are already well provided with eleemosynary institutions.

The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks: "Congress was quite right to make Labor Day a National holiday. It does not matter what motives urged Congress to do such a thing. There is nothing the American people need more than holidays. We haven't anything like enough of them. There is too much striving and scraping, too much work and more worry, too fast a pace and too little rest, too much burning of the candle at both ends, too much high-pressure living. We don't know enough about how to rest. We too rarely invite our souls to meriment, but keep body and brain bent upon the wheel of daily round, and pride ourselves more upon showing how far we can defy nature than how wisely we can overcome its forces. It is telling on us. Nature is beginning to exact its debt, sometimes all at once in the sudden breakdown of a vigorous physique, sometimes with the weary of a wicked mind, often in the shattering of nerves and the exhausted rest that comes too late to comfort and repair. We have been spending thousands of our energies, and have begun to think of money more than we used to. Twenty of holidays, plenty of vacations, plenty of parks, plenty of amusements, plenty of fun and frolic—that's the prescription for the overworked, overworn American. He wants more and more to live the life of the body and soul the best of living. He wants to see some of his time into health and happiness and not all of it into money."

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

FEATURES OF ENGLAND'S GREAT SEA-BOUND FORTRESS.

How Its Natural Strength Has Been Increased by Artificial Means—Two Big Guns—Rock Galleries.

Of all the modern fortresses in the world there is scarcely one so interesting as that of Gibraltar, which at this moment happens to be of peculiar interest on account of its important role in the event of a war involving Morocco. The military element dominates the whole life of the place. With 5000 or 6000 troops—the streets are alive with redcoats and bluecoats, the latter being the uniform of the artillery.

Everything goes by military rule. The hours of the day are announced by gunfire. The morning gun gives the exact minute at which the soldiers are to turn out of their beds, and the last evening gun the minute at which they are to turn in. It is necessary for the outsider to regard these signals, as the gates of the place are opened and shut at the firing of the guns.

Gibraltar was merely a rock in the ocean its military grandeur would induce may a slight-seer to inspect its rugged sides. But as it is at the same time the strongest fortress in the world the interest of the greater number of visitors is to see its defenses. The natural strength of its position has been multiplied by all the resources of modern warfare, in the admiration of which one is led for the most part to forget the "greatness thrust upon it by nature, but only for a moment. Situated on the top of the rock, which is 1400 feet high, and looking down the cliff where the waves are dashing at its feet, like a person with an awe that is indescribable, and one is loath to resume his tour of inspection.

The rock is nearly three miles long and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile broad. On the eastern side the cliff is so tremendous that there is no possibility of scaling it, therefore the only approach must be by land from the north, or from the sea on the western side. As the latter lies along the bay and is at the lowest level, it is the most exposed to attack. The town lies here and could easily be approached by an enemy if it were not for its artificial defenses. These consist mainly of what is called the Line Wall, a tremendous mass of masonry, two miles long, relieved here and there by projecting bastions, with guns turned right and left, so as to sweep the face of the wall. The line defended is about two miles long. Within the Line Wall, immediately fronting the bay, are the casemates and barracks for the artillery that are to serve the guns. The casemates are designed to be absolutely bomb-proof, and so thick as to resist the impact of shot weighing hundreds of pounds. The enormous arches overhead are made to withstand the weight and explosion of the heaviest shells. This Line Wall is armed with guns of the latest order. Some are mounted on the parapet above, but the greater part are in the casemates below, so as to be near the level of the sea, and thus strike ships in the most vital part.

Of course every one is anxious to see the two big guns, each of which weighs 100 tons. But they are guarded with great care from the too close inspection of strangers. They are so enormous that it is impossible to describe them so as to convey an idea of their proportions. The shot has to be lifted to the mouth of these guns by machinery, and a man could easily crawl into the bore. It was feared that the explosion would do something terrible, but the sound was nothing in proportion to the size. Errows were hurled and many disappointed. Some of the sixty-eight-pounders are as spry as the 100-ton guns. One of these big guns is mounted within speaking distance of the house of the Major-General, while the other is in the Line Wall. In answer to an inquiry as to what they did at the time of firing one of the ladies laughingly replied: "Oh, we don't mind it. We take down the mirrors, lay away the china and glass, throw up our hands and let the explosion come." This gun throws a ball weighing 2000 pounds over eight miles.

But these are not all the defenses. There are batteries in the rear of the town, as well as in front. These can be fired over the top of the house, so that if any enemy were to effect a landing he would have to fight his way at every step. As you climb the rock it fully bristles with guns. You need not turn to the right or to the left without seeing them; they are over your head and all round you, and pointing their deadly fire at you.

The most interesting feature of Gibraltar is the rock galleries. It is owing to these that Gibraltar surpasses all other fortresses of Europe. They were begun more than a hundred years ago, during the reign of Philip, the French and Spanish and since of the improved artillery of modern times they managed to reach, with the greatest ease, the sea and the sky.

every part of the rock; and even the Rock gun, on the very pinnacle of Gibraltar, is not out of the mountain. This convinced the English that their only shelter would be in the bowels of the earth, and therefore work was begun to blast out the long galleries. These are all on the northern side of the rock, and as this is the side that looks toward Spain, they are intended to repel any advances against the fortress from that quarter.

At every dozen yards there is a large porthole, and at every hole heavy guns are mounted on carriages, by which they can be swung round to any quarter. The simultaneous discharge of these cannons is terrific, as the concussion against the walls of the rock is much greater than it they were fired in the open air. It is not often that this noise is heard, however. But there is one day in the year when the British lion roars against the sea, and that is the Queen's birthday.

The Rock gun, from its exalted position on the highest point of the rock, 1400 feet in the air, gives the signal, which is immediately caught by the galleries below, one after the other. The British salute the sea answer to those from the mountain side, and the mighty reverberations sweep around the bay, across the Mediterranean and far along the African shores. The noise is simply indescribable.

Is Gibraltar really impregnable? Is a question that has often been asked, and one that has evoked differences of opinion from those capable of judging. Englishmen who are most familiar with its defenses, say yes, and maintain with characteristic stubbornness that Gibraltar could not be taken by all the powers of Europe combined. On the other hand, the French and German engineers claim that there is no fortress that cannot be battered down. The new inventions of war and the tremendous force with which they are used, and also the sea answer to these new projectiles make everything possible.

The object of the fortress of Gibraltar is to command the passage into the Mediterranean. The arms of Gibraltar are a scythe and a key, to signify that it holds the key of the straits, and that no ship flying any other flag than that of England can enter or depart except by her permission.

But that power is already gone. The 100-ton gun of Gibraltar, even if aimed directly seaward, could not destroy or stop a passing fleet. To Africa, opposite Gibraltar, it is fourteen miles, a distance that no ordnance in existence can possibly reach. A fleet of ironclads, hugging the African coast, is more than safe from the shells of Gibraltar. It is but a few miles that it were strong enough to encounter the English fleet. It is by itself in which England places her utmost reliance, not on the fortress, for the fortress alone could not bar the passage into the Mediterranean. It would be a mere case of cannon against cannon where the English ships could find protection under the guns of the fort.—New York Advertiser.

Extensive Production of Copper.

This country produces more than half of the copper of the world. The metal comes from the Lake Superior region, from Montana and from new mines in Arizona. The Lake Superior mines alone yield metallic copper in large quantities. There the stuff is found in a pure state, nuggets of the weight of hundreds of pounds. These deposits were worked extensively by the Indians for centuries before Columbus, and the copper they obtained was distributed widely by barter. They left behind many large masses of the metal, because they could not break them into pieces, and were unable to carry them away bodily.

The United States can turn out 300,000,000 pounds of copper yearly. The mines at Butte, Montana, are alone able to put on the market 200,000,000 pounds per annum. All of it is obtained from a single small hill. Of course, the world's consumption of this metal is enormous. The waste is very great. So many cuses are lost in the United States mint at Philadelphia is obliged to furnish almost millions of these small coins annually. The copper used for sheathing the bottoms of ships is chemically destroyed; it is the viridigine, incidentally, that gives the green patina to old buildings. Large quantities of copper are consumed for making brass and in electric wires.—Washington Star.

A New Waterproof Paper.

A new process for the manufacture of waterproof paper material has been patented in France. By this process, according to an exchange, a non-soluble and perfectly homogeneous product is obtained, which is of uniform strength throughout its mass, and is capable of being used for the manufacture of house roofs, walls of vaults, etc. The method consists essentially in mixing the sheets made from the prepared paper pulp, in equal proportions, where they have been previously treated with a solution of lime water, and the mixture is then pressed between rollers, and the rollers are heated and when the mass is pressed in groups of layers, so that they grow more and more solid and more water-tight but



STYLISH ANIMALS IN DEMAND.

Farmers make a mistake in breeding when they raise horses to please themselves. They must breed to suit the market. The outlook for breeding horses is not so bright as it has been, because the knife is being more freely used on poor stallions every day, and quality and individuality of horses are constantly being raised in consequence. People who are fond of driving want stylish animals, and it will pay the farmer to breed for that standard. Then after they are bred it will pay to buy them thoroughly, match them up, accustom them to sights and sounds in city and country and condition them so that they will be ready for work as soon as sold.—New York World.

TIME TO DRY OFF COWS.

Most farmers dry off their cows in time to give them a rest of from one to two months before calving. There are some, however, who milk up to the time of dropping the calves. The best authorities strongly condemn this practice, believing that it impairs the constitutional strength of both mother and calf, and lessens the subsequent production of both milk and butter. The farmer who delivers milk or supplies butter to private customers, or who has a creamery, should milk throughout the year, and plans to have his cows come in at all seasons. If he has a winter dairy, or sells milk or cream to a creamery, the cows will be dried off in the latter part of summer, when the prices for dairy products are low.—American Agriculturist.

A CHEAP MUSHROOM BED.

According to the Musée des Familles, the following is a very simple and cheap method of preparing a mushroom bed that will yield a crop all the year round.

In a pine box about twenty inches in depth, and three feet square, place a four-inch thick stratum of a mixture of three parts of dry cow manure and one part of garden soil. Having procured some mushroom spawn, break it up and sow it over the stratum of manure and earth two inches in depth. Slightly compress the whole and cover with an eight-inch layer of earth, which should be kept damp by watering through a fine hose.

In six or eight weeks the first crop of mushrooms will appear at the surface, and will continue to do so for at least two years, provided the bed is kept damp.

A small quantity of aqua ammonia added to the water with which the bed is moistened will hasten the appearance of the fungi.

The box should be placed by preference in a place where the light is not too bright, say in a cellar in which the temperature is moderate and equable, or in a dark part of a stable.

WORK FOR RAINY DAYS.

By far too many farmers and their laborers consider the rainy days as sacred to rest and inactivity, thinks the American Agriculturist. The thrifty, successful farmer, however, usually has plenty of indoor work planned for this inclement weather. The harness is to be cleaned and properly oiled, the stable floors are to be mended, tools and wagons repaired, gates made, the compost heap in the basement handled over, and a hundred other little jobs, attended to. The team may need shoeing; if so, let the man take them to the shop. He will do more favors in the future than if he kept working on the farm all the time, and these little things show that you have confidence in him. He will fully appreciate the situation and not find fault if, in the rush of work, late hours sometimes find him in the field, and will look after your interests in the proper care of live stock in the meantime to details that will make many dollars' difference in your favor at the end of the year. The tasks planned for rainy days should be such as can be done under, or near to shelter. In the latter case, the work should be done in a shed, or under a porch, or in a barn, where showers may be utilized. It rarely occurs any farmer to work outdoors when it is raining.

SEEDING WITH HORNS.

The first step to success in the growing of corn is to select a suitable place for planting. This is an absolute necessity. The best place in the garden is none too good for corn. Do not plant on the north side or at a corner of the house, as the wind would injure the bushes, and the sun would not properly reach them. A warm, sunny position, however, is not so good as a northern exposure, and not too near a building or tree, but the row be rubbed of the needed nourishment and sunshine.

It is sufficient if the row be the one in the garden, and the corn be sown in the afternoon. The best place is where the sun is warm and the ground is soft and where the corn can be planted in groups of ridges, so that they grow more and more solid and more water-tight but

They should not be planted in the shade of trees or buildings. The row requires plenty of nourishment, water and pure air. It should always be kept free from dead leaves and insects. Do not do so in almost any garden soil, which is not too sandy; in the latter case, much benefit will be derived from mixing in clay or much in suitable proportions. If the soil is too heavy, a mixture of wood ashes and air-slacked lime would make it about right. Do not forget to fertilize the soil generously with cow manure and bone manure. Water should not be allowed to settle about the bushes in winter, as it will do great harm to the plants.

By following these suggestions, there will be no difficulty in raising fine roses.—Amateur Gardening.

TIPS FOR THE DAIRY.

1. Cow-sheds should receive regular and thorough cleaning every morning. Refuse carried out to the manure heap; stall well cleaned with farm hose, afterwards brushed; channel brushed, and washed out; clean the top and bottom of troughs. Troughs should be fed with clean water; always cleaned out previous to feeding time; warmth of shed allowed to and no draughts of cold air allowed.
2. Ventilation of cow-shed should have particular attention every morning; after the shed is cleaned out, open the top and bottom of windows.
3. Cows well cleaned with the curry-comb and brush each morning.
4. The cow's teats cleaned before milking.
5. Milk should have particular attention in straining it.
6. Room about the cream and milk, also milk pans, require careful attention; washing and keeping clean of room and milk vessels well attended to; the room also kept well ventilated; no bad air allowed.
7. Churns kept well cleaned; always washed out clean previous to working them.
8. Temperature of cream previous to churning carefully attended to; for the purposes have thermometer thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit in summer and a few degrees higher in winter.
9. All dairy utensils kept perfectly clean and also in a room for themselves.
10. No dairy utensils should be washed inside a dairy; have a small wooden trough outside the dairy for this purpose.
11. Keep the door inside the working compartment perfectly clean; no mud or other liquid allowed to remain on it.
12. Attend to the washing of the milk from the butter with great attention.
13. The hands not allowed to come in contact with the butter while making it.
14. Butter not made up for final use after salting, until a short period of time elapses also, butter should not be worked too much. Use small wooden spades for working the butter throughout entire process.
15. Nastiness observed in making up of butter.
16. All dairy vessel employed for making purposes kept strictly clean.
17. Working dairy compartments should be well cleaned, floor, benches, at end of each week; also exterior portion of dairy well cleaned. No water allowed to remain in channels outside the dairy.
18. Have no decayed refuse near the dairy on any account.
19. The milking of milk cows carefully attended to; feed should be clean, fresh and given at regulated periods.
20. A moderate supply of salt (rock) very beneficial for young cows. Place lumps of salt in the feeding trough.
21. The drinking water for your cows should be perfectly clean, also the vessels.—Dairy World, London.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

In summer sixty degrees is about the right temperature at which to churn.

Match the celery bed heavily between the plants with a fine compost of soil straw.

Bank-wheat is a good crop to grow and plow under to increase the fertility of the soil.

One of the greatest losses in dairying is the great loss of butter-fat lost by careless handling.

Take good care of the young cows, when they may mistake profitable when they are old.

Berries planted a year ago should be allowed to bear but little fruit, but of extra fine quality.

Long-continued cutting of separate grass weakens the sward, which should be given a rest until next season.

In experiments made by the Arkansas experimental station, Bordeaux manure proved the best preservative of apple seed.

A few gooseberry plants should find a place in every fruit garden, as they give a variety and add to the list of really reliable fruits.

Tomato plants when pruned and carefully tied back ripen their fruit in advance of those neglected, because they are not cut off.

There is a plant in the garden that is a good crop to grow and plow under to increase the fertility of the soil.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR
Marlinton, Friday, Oct. 26 1894
Official Paper of Pocahontas County.

Subscription ONE DOLLAR in advance. If not paid within the year \$1.50 will be charged.

Entered at the post office at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,
JOHN D. ALDERSON,
Of Nicholas County.
For State Senate,
JOSEPH D. LOGAN,
Of Monroe County.
For House of Delegates,
DR. J. P. MOOMAU,
Of Green Bank.
For County Commissioner,
For County Superintendent of Free Schools,
D. L. BARLOW,
Of Elroy.

ANOTHER word about these election precincts. The law is so entirely different from what it was when we voted before, that it is hard to impress on some minds the radical change. Now a good many, no doubt, think that they know to what precinct they belong, but are mistaken. Let every man confirm his belief by a little inquiry, for if you don't get to vote your straight Democratic ticket, the consequences may be awful.

THE respective nominees for the Legislature from this county were in our midst during Court. Mr. Moore, the Republican nominee, as far as it is able to be judged, is conducting his campaign as far away from party lines as possible, declares himself equipped to fight the Virginia Debt question, and to truly represent the county in a business way. Yet there is one thing lacking that will keep him away from the gates of the Legislature forever and a day, and that is he is not a professing Democrat.

As for the Democratic nominee, Dr. Moomau, he relies on the principles of his fellow Democrats, and they have never been found wanting. We greet him as our future member, and drop a tear for his opponents hopeless candidacy.

Do the men of this county know what is expected of them this year? From all over the sixteen counties of the Third District, a territory as large as the State of Maryland, the Democrats who are elbowed and annoyed by the most pestiferous set of Republicans that ever made the South hideous, are looking for our usual Democratic majority to save them from the disgrace of being beaten by their scurvy neighbors. If the Republicans of this county were more offensive they would draw us as a party nearer together, but we lack that incentive. Only a few more loud-mouthed Republicans to wake us up from the lethargy, is what we should pray for. But, anyway, why can't we realize that away from us the "pomponity" of the hateful tribe has made the Democrats set their mouths hard and made them itch to take the Republican scalps on election day. Then for the sake of our hard fighting brethren, for the good of our country, for the vindication of the grand old Democratic party, let us rally on election day and wipe our adversaries from the face of the earth. Rome, the hall, the home, and the blind! Let our old men come to the front, and give their life-long enemy one parting shot. Let the fire of the class be lit, and let it be the business of

every member of every connection to help make the record that there was not one of his name but what did his duty in 1894, when the Republican party vainly predicted an easy victory.

PLAINLY SPOKEN.

In discussing the issues of the present political campaign, a high plane of decency is occupied by the press and the speakers.

THIS is surprising, considering the momentous things that are at issue, and the personalities indulged in during former political contests. The people of both parties are honest in their convictions. The Republican patriot has the good of his country as much at heart as the Democratic patriot. They differ as the methods and principles most likely to reach the results desired. There is no better way in forming conclusions as to what is best, than to compare views. When an analysis is made this appears to be about what the Republican tendencies amount to, as interpreted by the teachings of its prominent journalists and legislators, past and present, and the most of its history, the past thirty years.

The tendencies point toward sectional antagonism, strict governmental control so as to threaten interference with merely local interests, and local control of elections for members of the national legislature. Extravagant outlays are justified as most befitting a billion-aire country. Hence, in keeping with this idea, heavy taxes, bounties, subsidies, and onerous protection are regarded as the very things to realize the destiny of a country so magnificent. Now the question is are such things most compatible with free and pure government; securing the greatest good to the greatest number.

It may be questioned whether the American people need such things, beneficial in the long run to a comparatively small minority of the national citizenship, unless such be entitled to special privileges.

By way of contrast, let there be a similar inquiry into the principal tendencies as illustrated by the traditions of Democratic writers and speakers and statesmen of the past seventy-five years. It cannot be successfully denied that the tendency has been always in the direction of low taxes, revenue tariffs, immediate responsibility to the people, and no federal interference with county, city, or state elections.

If such things are not the essentials of free and pure government, it is a hard matter to decide what should be the essentials of the government best for the dominant or majority element of our citizenship.

Now if the great proportion of the American people want low taxation, tariff for revenue with incidental protection, immediate responsibility to the people, and no interference with local rule, let them give the Democratic party a trial for at least twelve years, and then if matters do not realize hopes let something else be tried. Moreover, when other grand issues are considered, the mind is favorably impressed with the history, traditions, and tendencies of genuine Democracy. As to trustworthiness, Democracy suffers nothing in comparison with Republican statesmanship. On the monetary question, it cannot be successfully questioned its ancient financial history is sounder than of any great, long-lived party ever known in American politics.

To the citizen whose patriotism would know no North, South, East, or West, Democracy has this

crowning attraction, the Democratic party is and has been and must always be a national party, with equal rights to all, special privileges to none at the expense of others.

Let such things have a fair trial, and then if individual and social extravagance entail financial embarrassment, people will have none to censure but themselves.

Facts For the People.

As a misunderstanding seems to exist in some sections of this county in regard to the expenditure of public money in the construction of the new Court-House at Marlinton, we deem it proper to make the following statement in relation thereto.

At the July term of the County Court, 1894, J. C. Arbogast, the Sheriff in relation to county funds, from which it is shown that at that time, he had in his hands, due the county, \$12,601.15. At the same term of said court, a levy for an additional sum, to-wit \$15,917.26, which sum in connection with the \$5000 to be paid by Col. J. T. McGraw and others, makes \$33,518.41 the gross sum already provided for building the Court-House and Jail complete at the contract price of \$28,932, leaving a balance for county expenses of \$4,586.41 to be used in paying running expenses.

The entire amount to complete the buildings is now levied, and the buildings are now well advanced in construction.

Respectfully submitted,
G. M. KEE, Commissioners.
C. E. BEARD,

Indictments.

Enstis Brindell, Disturbing Religious Worship.
Enock Taylor, same.
Adam Taylor, same.
John Hubbard, same.
James McLaughlin, same.
Willis Shotts, same.
Schluter Silva, Carrying deadly weapons.
John Silva, same.
Wilcox Sutton Assault and battery.
Charles Beverage, setting woods on fire.
Owen Gilluly, selling spirituous liquors, five cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Notice.

All persons having any claims against the Manly Manufacturing Company or any sub-contractor for materials furnished or labor performed for building of Court House and Jail at Marlinton, are hereby notified to file itemized accounts of same, and name of debtor, with S. L. Brown, Clerk, on or before November 25th, 1894, and to meet Court of County Commissioners on November 26th, 1894, for the purpose of properly substantiating same for settlement.
MANLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, by ROBERT P. MANLY, President.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all not to trespass on my lands by hunting (pawing) through, leaving fences down, or in any other way, and that I will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law anyone disregarding this notice.

RICHARD CALLISON,
Local, W. Va.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John A. Preston and Hon. W. A. Bratton will address the voters of Pocahontas county at the following times and places, at 2 p. m.:
Lonest Creek School House, Tuesday, October 30th
Lobelia (Hill's Creek) 31st
Hartsville, Thurs. Nov. 1st
Traveler's Rest, Fri., 2nd
Green Bank, Saturday, 3rd

It is hoped the local committees will thoroughly advertise these meetings and get the people out. These gentlemen are first class speakers, clear and logical reasoners, and will most fully present the issues. Let every voter attend.
By order of committee.
E. J. HOLY, Chairman.

G. C. AMLING,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER
KERRY, W. VA.

All work guaranteed to be workmanlike, fit and lasting.
Bending ready done.
Give me a call.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly said me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. OSOON,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHLOE,
Cody, Wyo.

Castoria.

"Castoria is as well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ANDERSON, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular product, yet we are free to confess that the product of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED THEATRAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN G. SMITH, Prop.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Bad Blood, Constipation, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are imitations. On receipt of two stamps we will send you a Free Beautiful World's Fair View and book. Write to J. C. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the court-house thereof, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October, 1894.

It appearing to the court that a vacancy exists in the office of Justice in the Elroy District; two vacancies in the same office in the Green Bank district; and that a vacancy exists in the office of constable in the Elroy district; and that two vacancies exist in the same office in the Levels District; that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Hartsville district; and that one vacancy exists in the same office in the Green Bank district, it is ordered that said vacancies in the offices aforesaid be filled at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1894. And the Clerk of this Court is directed to publish notice of said election as prescribed by law.

A copy taken by
W. L. B. JR. Clerk

The Old Reliable
DEWARD 120 N 9th

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Jane Simmons to Levi Gay, trustee, dated on the 29th day of October, 1892, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in Book No. 28, page 441, to secure the payment of a certain bond mentioned and fully described therein, payable to J. W. Gilmore, and default having been made in the payment thereof, and being required so to do by Regina R. Barlow, assignee or said bond, I, Levi Gay, will on the 3rd day of April, 1895, commencing at 1 p. m., at the front door of the court house of said Pocahontas county, West Virginia, proceed to sell, by way of public auction, in the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed by said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said indebtedness. Said real estate lying and being in the county of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, on the waters of Laurel Creek, in Elroy District, in said county, comprised of two certain tracts one of sixty acres, more or less, being the homestead land on which said Jane Simmons resides, and another tract of forty acres, more or less, separate from said tract of sixty acres, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Baxter and David McClure, more fully described in a certain deed from the State of Virginia to Samuel W. Moore and Levi McCarty, dated on the 31st day of November, 1887, said deed or patent numbered 1861.

Said tracts of land comprise the farming lands of said Jane Simmons, a great part is improved, with house and outbuildings, making a very desirable farm. On the forty-acre tract is a heavy body of yew pine and other timber.

LEVI GAY, Trustee.
ANDREW PRICE, Attorney
Marlinton, W. Va., October 2, 1894.

MARLINTON HOUSE.

Locs ad near Court House.

Terms.
per day . . . 1.00
per meal . . . 25
lodging . . . 25

Good accommodations for houses at 25 cents per feed.

Special rates made by the week or month.

C. A. TEAGER, Proprietor.

The . . .

Amateur

Camerist

Begins

Well

The Following Result.

If in selecting an instrument to choose one that is not the best in the range of work it will do it is better to choose one that is light and compact.

Now take the Kodak, it is a camera that is the best in the range of work it will do it is better to choose one that is light and compact.

SAUTMAN KODAK CO.
[Printed by the Publishers of the Times and Herald.]

—Mr. Adam Marshall is quite ill at the home of his father, Capt. J. W. Marshall, near Mingo.

—The Circuit Court was called upon to decide at this term that service on a corporation cannot be made through the cook.

—Peter Warwick, Esq., raised a turkey this season which weighs eight pounds. It is about the size and shape of a head of cabbage. A radish raised in the garden of Mr. A. S. McNeill weighs three pounds.

—Lost: by Judge Campbell, on his comings to Pocahontas, between Falling Springs and Hillsboro, a band-box containing two lady's hats. The finder will please put himself in communication with Judge Campbell at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia.

—Barley Hannah, who was lying in jail on a *capias pro fine*, was released last week when he had been in jail ninety-nine days. He says he only lacked three chapters of reading the Bible through during his confinement.

—A certain citizen of the county has been the victim of a pleasant practical joke. A friend in Georgia placed an advertisement in the *Manufacturers' Record* stating this county man wished to buy a bath mill. The mails since then have been laden with letters from people wishing to sell a bath mill.

—A bicyclist who recently traveled over the road from Roncove to Marlinton, says that he took careful measurement of the road with an instrument attached to his "bike," and that the distance between these points is fifty miles, just four miles farther than we have been used to calling it.

—Though the list of Confederate veterans, as printed in this paper last week from the minutes of the forming of the camp, contained full one hundred and forty names, it is evident that it is wholly incomplete. We are advised to say that all Confederates whose names are missing from that roll call, will please report to Adjutant J. J. Beard, at Huntersville, for enrollment.

—C. E. Beard, Esq., of Mill Point, has the prize herd of two-year-old cattle. He has a hundred head. Thirty-three of these, purchased as calves from Mr. R. M. Beard, average in weight 1050 pounds, and the weight of the rest of the herd is not far under this. The cattle are all dehorned, and the lot is superior even among the many well-bred herds of the country.

—The Australian Ballot Law is very strict. The possession of a ticket constitutes a felony, and as to the printer, there is enough required of him to frighten him half out of his wits. Therefore, when he is working on the ballots the doors and windows are carefully secured, and no one is admitted. This will explain why the doors of this office were locked during the past week, and the friendly callers will excuse the apparent inhospitality.

—The walls of the court-house are gradually rising, and in two weeks it is thought that the brick-work of the building will be finished. The roof will be put on immediately, and then the fine system of fixtures will dry the building out and make it warm enough for the "inside work" to go on this winter. The visitor admires the foundation especially. The brick-work passed the architect's approval, and Capt. Jacobs was complimented on it. The building of this court-house will show the stranger that we have a wealthy and progressive county, besides being a great consequence.

—The weather of the last ten days has been most delightful. The Indian Summer is now upon us. This has made this session of the Circuit Court particularly pleasant. Several parties are enjoying out with their covered wagons and attending court. They are kept here about ten days as witnesses or as parties to suits and have had a good time in camp. The wagon are drawn up on the bank of Kanawha Creek, where the horse bridge, the land bridge of last year, and present a decidedly western appearance from the town.

—The mail facilities at Yelk, a new postoffice established on the Old Field Fork of Elk, with Geo. L. Hannah, Esq., postmaster, have been greatly modified and improved. Mr. Hannah runs a retail grocery, manages a farm, and is also the route contractor from Marlinton to Mingo. At present the carriers are Will Shelton and Randolph Hambrick. Each leaves Yelk in the morning and returns at night, and thus the southern mail is delivered from Elray to Yelk a day sooner than formerly. Shelton passes Gibson's four times a day, and Hambrick passes twice, so there are six opportunities to speak to a mail carrier at that point.

—Mr. Varner exhibits a cheese shaped flat turnip that measures twenty-three inches in circumference and about seven inches in thickness, and weighs over six pounds.

—There is some talk of running W. L. Brown for Justice in the Green Bank District, and Capt. C. B. Swecker for Constable.

—Mr. S. S. Varner is summoned to serve as a Federal Juror, and is to report at Charleston November 13th.

—W. A. Shearer and family will move from Marlinton, to William's River soon.

—A. C. Gunther's horse "Rowdy" won a purse of \$25 at the Beverly races.

Personal.

Mr. M. F. Geisy, of Wheeling, was on hand to meet the County Court, this week, to report as architect of the public buildings here.

Col. C. T. Smith, of Roncove, addressed a large concourse of Democrats at the court-house last Tuesday evening.

A. C. Gunther, Esq., of Addicks, was in Marlinton this week.

Attorney C. P. Dorr, of Addison was visiting at Clover Lick this week.

Mr. Harper McGlaughlin and family, of Beth county, Virginia, have been visiting in Pocahontas and Randolph counties for the past few weeks.

Mr. Robert P. Manly, of Dalton, Georgia, while on his way to Marlinton, was in the disastrous wreck of last Sunday evening, at Bristol, Tennessee. The engine jumped the track and a good many coaches were piled on top of it. All the coaches left the track except the sleepers. Mr. Manly and another gentleman rescued two ladies from the coach in which he had been riding, before the train took fire. The conflagration was very swift. Mr. Manly ran the uninjured sleeper back by cutting it loose and uncoupling it. The other sleeper had a wheel broken and was burned. He showed us the blood of one of the men killed, on his hat.

Church Notes

There will be preaching at the M. P. Church, on Swago, on Sunday, October 28th, at 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Otto McKeever.

The memorial sermon of the late George McGlaughlin will be preached at Driftwood, Saturday morning, November 3rd, by Rev. W. T. Price. There will be preaching Friday night before at the same place.

Rev. E. F. Alexander will preach at Marlinton, Saturday night, November 3d, and Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. He will also preach at Eden church Sabbath night, November 4th.

Sacramental services at Marlinton on the third Sabbath of November.

Edroy

Mr. Asa Bledsoe killed a fine wild turkey the 19th inst. while hunting on the mountains. He says there were twenty five turkeys in the gang.

Measles Barker, Gay, and others killed a fine spike buck at this place Saturday last.

Preaching at the Wood Union school house Sunday evening at 8:30 p. m., Oct. 28th, by Rev. Sharp.

There will be public speaking at this place Wednesday night, Oct. 24th, 1894, by Hon. Samuel Houston of the "People's party."

Mr. Geo. P. Gilmore "our stone mason" is building a chimney for Mr. Geo. Auldridge.

Mrs. Anna Gentry is on the sick bed.

The Circuit Court.

Those who have never lived in a West Virginia county do not know what an important feature of the year the circuit court constitutes.

It can be called the epoch of the season's business. It is then that the money is put into circulation, for debts are contracted to be paid "at court." Those who have but little business to transact, enhance it a thousand times by their most mysterious actions. Schemes are laid, and there has been probably no undertaking of importance, call for concerted action, in the history of the county, that was not hatched on some court day.

It is pre-eminently the men's day and no women are to be seen, except perhaps some frightened-looking lady, who has been called as a witness; for women will occasionally see things, and do not mind cross examination "a bit."

A prominent class is a choice lot of spirits that get drunk as regularly as the time comes, and each has his own peculiar way of making himself a perfect nuisance.

The jurors are present on the expense of the commonwealth and try hard not to enjoy their job.

The session just ended was one of considerable importance, and was carried through with great promptness and dispatch. Several cases involving the question of personal damages created great interest. Hook vs. Rider and Herold vs. Hannah. In the first the action was based on the allegation that the defendant had said that the plaintiff had sworn lies at a certain race as a witness. They found nominal damages of one cent. A man from Elk said that the plaintiff's attorneys fell out as the gains could not be divided.

In the second case the declaration set forth that the defendant had said that the plaintiff had burned his own stock to get the insurance. This was not substantiated to satisfaction of the jury, so they said "not guilty."

Two suits for false imprisonment both Sutton v. Constable C. P. Kerr and others, withdrew before the jury.

The case of Dilley v. Shradler involved the question of throwing sawdust in a running stream and polluting the water of the plaintiffs mill dam. But it was like shoveling sand against the tide for a plaintiff to try to recover by means of a jury for something he had not worked for, and this suit went by the board.

The criminal docket did not take much time. Ed. Pryor was brought from jail, where he has lain, (at nights) since January 2d. He carries the key of his cell in his pocket. He wouldn't run away if you paid him. The prisoner confessed to unlawful wounding, and was given thirty days extra, and he departed for Huntersville and the hospitable jail.

The chancery side of the court was busy selling land, decreed land to be sold, and reeked with insolvency and distress, as usual. One couple was made happy by the solemnization of a divorce. One case of this sort, Coulter v. Coulter, in which papers had accumulated enough to sink a ship, was so complicated that no conclusion was reached.

The cases of the assignment of the merchandise E. L. Mack and U. S. McNeill were considered. The latter will pay probably ten cents on the dollar.

A suit brought on the law side, an action of ejectment, Wallace v. Whiting & Denning, consumed a good deal of time in trying but was compromised before it was decided.

The grand jury found some indictments for misdemeanors which are given elsewhere.

Burglar Arrested.

Readers of this paper will remember an account of the robbing of the store of R. E. Overholt & Sons, at Buckeye. Andrew Kellison; a youth of about 20 years, was brought to the county seat last Thursday, three hours after the Grand Jury had adjourned, charged with that robbery. Mr. Overholt had heard that this boy was selling clothes and jewelry, the kind of goods stolen, near the White Sulphur. He went there and surprised the boy by arresting him and taking him before a Justice of the Peace, where Kellison confessed to the Justice as to having broken into the store.

Kellison was sent on to Pocahontas on notoriously defective writs, and employed Mr. N. C. McNeill as counsel. He first claimed to have been drunk when he had confessed, but afterwards renewed his confession, and said that he had an accomplice, but would not give his name. He turned the residue of the stolen goods over to his counsel, and is endeavoring to make restitution to the losers for the goods stolen. He was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at its April Term.

Kellison was born in this county on Greenbrier River below Marlinton, and is an orphan. We have heard told that on the night of the robbery he took supper at a house on the river about three miles from Buckeye, with a half-brother, leaving immediately after supper.

The Beverly Babes.

The great Democratic meeting at Beverly was probably the largest gathering of people in the history of that county. A good many attended the meeting from this county, and many more would have been there had it not been for the commencing of the court at Marlinton. Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, General Wade Hampton, and Ex-Governor Wilson.

The *Wheeling Register* says: General Wade Hampton returned here to day from Beverly, where he attended the great barbecue on Friday. He said he never saw such enthusiasm display as the crowd of six thousands people showed toward Chairman Wilson. Hundreds of those in the gathering drove 40 and 50 miles to be present, while one rock-ribbed Democrat came 100 miles in a farm wagon.

County Court.

A called meeting of the County Court was held on Tuesday last, at which time a report of Architect, Mr. M. F. Geisy, was considered as to the construction of the court-house, and the Clerk was directed to issue orders payable to the contractors, the Manly Manufacturing Company, to the amount of \$4,400.

The Association.

Our next session of the Pocahontas county Musical Association, will be held at Marlinton, commencing Thursday evening, November 8th 1894, at 7 o'clock p. m., and continuing two days.

All lovers and friends of music respectfully invited to attend.

S. B. MOORE, President.

Dunmore.

Fine weather, water very low. A goodly number of our people attended court for about two weeks. Miss Lula Kerr died at her mother's on Sunday, October 14th, after a long, lingering illness. She is at rest with her Saviour.

W. H. Cuckley and wife were up on a two weeks trial.

Mr. R. M. Pritchard and family of Bath county, absent several days in town.

John Jackson is out from Rockingham county.

Meas. Wine and Lambert are here and will start their sawmill.

B. F. McIlwre is off to New York to lay in his fall and winter stock of goods.

The barbecue and fair at Beverly were grand successes. U. S. Grimes had his horse burned on Wednesday night, with all its contents. No insurance. We understood that there will be a new steamboat at the U. C. Arbogast stand, one mile above Green Bank; this is going to be quite a business thing, one large wagon and Mackintosh ship has been erected by Davis Patrick Hamilton; a big boat and ship shop has been opened by John Phillips; a coal drilling hole by Rev. C. C.

Arbogast; Dr. C. L. Austin is building a large stock barn.

Maj. Arbogast is doing some good work on the creek near his house to protect the road.

We must say that R. B. Kerr has the Staunton & Parkersburg turnpike from the Randolph county line to East Greenbrier river in better condition than it has been since the war.

Messrs. Wm. L. Brown and Geo. D. Oliver start to Baltimore this week to buy a stock of goods for Oliver Bros.

A man passed by like an express train through a country town; (To be continued)

JACOB.

Circuit Court.

LAW.

State v. Ed. Pryor, felony, pleaded guilty of unlawful wounding, sentenced to 30 days in jail.

State v. J. J. Haunab, indictment for misdemeanor, nolle.

State v. Cumberland Lumber Company, and John C. Hunter, same, confessed \$5 and costs.

State v. Allen Barner, same, not guilty.

State v. Summers Sutton, same, confessed, \$25 and cost.

Matthew Wallace v. Whiting & Denning, Trespass on the case, case dismissed by consent each to pay their own costs.

A. J. Hook v. Aaron Rider, slander, verdict for plaintiff of one cent and costs.

D. O'Connell v. Cumberland Lumber Company, continued.

S. A. Gilmore v. Peabody Insurance Company, continued.

John W. Barkley v. Smith, Whiting & Company, continued.

H. F. Herold v. W. B. Haunab, slander, not guilty.

Bank of Lewisburg v. Herold & Moore, continued.

James T. Sutton v. Chas. P. Kerr, C. P. C., et al., action for damages for false imprisonment, not guilty.

W. H. Dilley v. Robert C. Shradler, trespass on the case, not guilty.

Witz, Biedler & Co. v. U. S. McNeill, two cases, dismissed at plaintiffs cost.

Witz, Biedler & Co. v. H. M. Lockridge et al, debt, judgment for plaintiff, of \$1021.97.

Goggenheimer & Co. v. H. M. Lockridge, debt, judgment for plaintiff of \$1400.81.

State v. L. M. Waugh, assault and battery, bailed at \$100.

CHANCERY

Daniel Miller v. Wm. C. Coulter, referred to commr. Bratton.

George C. Hill v. Rebecca J. Hill decree of sale.

H. P. McGlaughlin v. Hugh McGlaughlin's legatees, R. S. Turk appointed special receiver and a decree entered that he recover \$833.26 from decedent's estate.

Maudelbaum & Frank v. F. M. Dilley, decree to sell.

Wilson W. Dilley v. Maggie J. Dilley, divorce granted.

John Iw, Stephenson trustee, v. McDonald, decree directing the disbursement of the trust fund.

Levi Gay v. John T. McGraw et al., decree to sell land.

Gibson's adm'r v. Gibson's heirs, sale confirmed of lands on Elk to Wm. Gibson and Sherman Gibson.

Wm. Skeen's adm'r v. John T. McGraw, decree to sell.

R. S. Turk special comm'r. v. R. M. Yeager, sale of land confirmed to R. M. Yeager.

E. O. Moore v. F. K. Moore, amount of vendor's lien recovered.

Sally Guss' adm'r. v. E. O. Moore, sale of land confirmed.

Same v. E. O. Tallman same.

Elhart, Joyner & company v. J. W. Biley et al., leave given to answer bill.

Bowling Spots & company v. U. S. McNeill, receiver ordered to pay to creditors ratably the amount in his hands.

N. J. McNeill v. L. W. Herold, sale of land confirmed.

Levi Gay v. J. B. Lockridge, leave to amend bill granted.

Jacob Shurts adm'r. v. Rachel Shurts, decree to sell.

David Burgess v. Wm. T. Beard and Withrow McChisno, suit dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

James M. Thompson v. R. H. Thompson, referred to commissioner Higgins.

S. Frank & sons v. E. L. Hale, decree directing a pro rata payment on the part of the receiver, S. J. Brown, and ordering a sale of public auction of the personal property of the assignment, if not sold previously within sixty days.

Court adjourned Wednesday, October, 28th.

Old Church Collections.
A survival of the old custom of payment in kind exists in a village in Kent, England. One Sunday afternoon in the spring there is an offering of fresh eggs at the church, and last year the number of contributions amounted to 610, or an average of nearly one egg apiece from the inhabitants of the village. The collection, carefully packed, is sent to the sick and the very poor of a London parish.

Dr. Kibben's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles, Pimples and Cures Hysteria, Nervousness, Rheumatism, N.Y.

Mary Queen of Scots became bald in middle life and was forced to hide the blemish with a wig.

Mall's Catarrh Cure
Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75 cents.

The original manuscript of Justinian's Pandects was found in a little town in Calabria.

Earl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 10 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

A double-tooled calf was recently born on a farm of a Hittchock, Neb., farmer.

That Tired Feeling
Is due to an impoverished condition of the blood. It should be overcome without delay, and the best way to accomplish this result is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
will purify and vitalize the blood, give strength and appetite and produce sweet and refreshing sleep. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure nausea and biliousness.

Grizzly Legislation.
Two most extraordinary bills were introduced in the Ohio Legislature. The first bill provided for the abolishment of hanging as a penalty in cases of capital punishment, and substituted the use of anesthetics and vivisection. The murderer was to be turned over to the doctors, who would deprive him of consciousness by the use of anesthetics and then experiment with him to their hearts' content. The other bill was similar to the first, but less radical, and gave the murderer the choice between death by electricity and death by anesthetics and vivisection.

MOTHERS are the only people in the world who never find out that they have been proud without cause.

More people have an exaggerated idea of modesty.

DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED.

Mineral Point, Pennsylvania Co., Ohio.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

My wife is glad to say that the use of your "Discovery" has saved me many doctors' bills. I have been using it for the cure of my chronic constipation, indigestion, and general debility. I have also recommended it to many of my neighbors, as it is a medicine worth recommending.

PIERCE Guar- antees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

The "Discovery" purifies, vitalizes and restores the blood, thereby invigorating the system and building up wholesome flesh when reduced by wasting disease.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST NO BUCKING.

45 CORDOVAN, GUARANTEED ONLY.

12.50 PAIR CALF LEATHERS.

12.50 PAIR POLICE 3 SOLID.

12.50 PAIR WORKINGMEN EXTRA FINE.

12.50 PAIR BUCKING ADIES.

12.50 PAIR BEST BUCKING.

12.50 PAIR BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by buying the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoe.

Reason: We are the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world, and we sell them at the lowest price.

Our shoes are made of the best material, and we guarantee them to last.

Our shoes are made in the U.S.A., and we guarantee them to be the best.

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Our shoes are made in the U.S.A., and we guarantee them to be the best.

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

TO THE COLORADO DESERT BELONGS THIS DISTINCTION.

Schemes for Reclaiming Death Valley by Irrigation—What the Great Stretch of Sand is Like.

A MONG the many schemes now agitated by irrigationists is the reclaiming of the famous "Death Valley" in the Great American Desert, in Colorado. It is proposed to make of it an inland sea by turning the melting snows and rains that fall upon the Sierra Nevada into this "dry sea." The valley is 200 feet below the floor of the desert, is 150 miles long, thirty miles wide at the northern end, tapering to about three miles in width at the southern extremity. One of the schemes to reclaim the desert is to turn the Colorado River into the lower end, or, as it is called, the Colorado Desert, from which water would naturally seek its level in Death Valley.

Death Valley is the hottest place on earth, so far as known up to date. There is no spot so deadly, more desolate, and so thickly strewn with dead. It is appropriately named, for human life cannot exist amid its poisonous vapors, and even the birds beating against the black bristling rocks, reflecting back the intensified heat, may form some idea of this desolate region. It is the driest place in the world—the bodies of those who perished from thirst have been found in after years completely desiccated. The corpses were not disturbed by even the prowling hyena. Animal life cannot exist there—only the reptile species. Men have died from thirst, and yet water within reach.

The blistering heat and dryness of the air rendered it impossible to keep the body to the proper temperature to sustain life. This valley was named by Governor Blaisdell, of Nevada. He and a few others were making a survey, and found the mummified remains of about twenty emigrants, who, in attempting to cross the valley, lost their way and died of thirst and starvation. One of the survivors of this party, now a citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., gives a picturesque account of that voyage of perhaps unparalleled suffering in this "dry sea."

"Before the days of the transcontinental railroads," says he, "the overland immigrants came to California by the southern route mainly, thus avoiding the mountains of the northern route as well as the snow in winter. There were about fifty in our party, about half that number being women and children. About the third or fourth day after entering the valley we began to realize that we were lost. We had aimlessly traveled from one point to another and saw that the valley was walled in on each side by steep and craggy rocks, and that there was no way to cross it, or get out of it, except at its lower terminus. So we continued on, hoping to find our way out. We wandered around in this land of desolation for about three months before we saw the first sign of civilization. The trail that we set out to follow and covered our tracks so that we could not retrace our steps when we found that we were lost in this land of burning sand.

"Our provisions became scant," he continues, "and we were reduced almost to starvation. Finally our wagons were abandoned and we packed up what we could upon the backs of oxen, and the women and even some of the children were compelled to walk. The supply of water was so near exhausted that only enough was taken at a time to moisten the parched lips and the swollen throat. Refreshing streams and gleaming lakes were seen in the distance, and, exerting every effort to reach this haven, we found only blistering beds of alkali. An occasional spring was found oozing from the burning sands, which gave us temporary relief. Day by day the provisions ran lower, and the oxen perished one by one. All baggage was now abandoned; every one was compelled to walk, excepting those who were completely exhausted, and they were carried on the shoulders of others. We took what provisions were left, with the very small supply of water, and tramped on, tramping all night, but every time the head was almost unbearable.

"At early morning we would travel while it was cool and our sufferings of mind would be intensified by the reflections of lakes and rivers, an almost delirious condition of mind. The trees that lined their banks were plainly seen. Of all delusions a mirage is the most in the desert. One night we camped under a ledge of rock, our party could go no further. Several oxen had died on the way, and the dead ones were lying about. We had to sleep there. We had to sleep there, and in a few days we were on our journey. We had brought along some meat of our dead oxen, but we did not eat it, because it had been poisoned by the deadly vapors. We searched

the hides, boiled them to a jelly, and attempted to eat that, but it was too bitter.

"When I started on that journey through Death Valley I weighed 160 pounds; when I arrived at Los Angeles I was weighed and found that I had lost seventy-two pounds," concluded the pioneer of Death Valley.—Chicago Tribune.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Soft music has a hypnotic effect. Milk is about eighty-seven per cent. water.

London has street car lines eighty feet below the surface.

Canary birds are greatly subject to pneumonia and pleurisy.

A scheme is on foot to utilize the current of the Bosphorus to illuminate Constantinople, Turkey.

The great artesian well at Passy, one of the suburbs of Paris, flows steadily at the rate of 5,600,000 gallons a day.

By an English invention camel's hair, cotton plant and chemicals are being substituted for leather in machinery belting with considerable success.

A caterpillar in the course of a month will devour 6000 times its own weight in food. It will take a man three months to eat an amount of food equal to his own weight.

In the country surrounding Caracas there grows a strange plant called the moon flower. Its petals remain closed during the day, but at night, when the moon is shining, they open and nod twenty times to the moon.

In the manufacture of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 5,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

One of the best bandages for warts is made from the inner bark of the "punk" tree. It is pounded with a hammer until it becomes soft and feels like velvet. Its astringent properties cause the lips of a wart to be drawn together.

Plants often exhibit something very much like intelligence. If a bucket of water during a dry season be placed a few inches from a growing pumpkin or melon vine the latter will turn from its course, and in a day or two will get one of its leaves in the water.

The latest thing out is a pulseometer, by which life insurance examiners can tell to a fraction the exact condition of an applicant's heart beat. An electric pen traces on prepared paper the ongoing, halting, and precise peregrinations of the blood, showing with the fidelity of science the strength or weakness of the telltale pulse.

It appears that the cheese mite undergoes a metamorphosis, passing through a "hypocarp" stage. The mite originally soft and easily killed by heat or exposure, in this stage suddenly becomes hard and able to endure great changes, and also to live a long time without food; it is also then provided with special adherent organs, so that attached to insects it can be widely distributed, though exposed to the most adverse circumstances.

A Danish chemist has invented a new agent of destruction which revolutionizes the art of the great art of warfare. A peculiarly constructed gun discharges a certain chemical which turns to vapor as soon as it strikes the air. This vapor has such an effect on the visible muscles that the enemy breaks into loud laughter. The mirth is so great that the soldiers are unable to handle their weapons and fall easy victims to their antagonists.

Grave of a Hero.

The grave of Sam Houston is located in a little cemetery at Huntsville, Texas, and according to a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it is greatly neglected. "One would certainly expect," says the writer, "that a monument or shaft would mark the spot where lies the house of the great statesman and patriot. Not so, however. An unpretentious marble slab is all that tells of his last resting place, and there was not a grave in the entire cemetery of neglected and forgotten graves that had received less attention than that of the great soldier. The slab, on which was inscribed simply his name, the date of his birth and death, was ready to fall into the sunken grave. There was no guard or rail around it, and the plank fence which surrounded the cemetery was ready to topple over and decay. Huntsville is a small village of a few hundred people, where one of the patriots of the State is buried. It is almost some two or three miles from the main line of the International and Great Northern railroad, and is reached by a spur. There has been a proposition before the Texas Legislature several times to remove the body of Houston to Austin, the State capital, and erect a monument over them, but it has been defeated every time on a technical ground. They will probably succeed there for all time to come, but in the way of popular subscription. The city of Houston has agreed the maintenance of the grave, and again, but it is not much to hope for."

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HOW CHILDREN QUARREL.

The Game of Hug as Overheard in a Florida Township Square.

On one of the seats four little girls were observed the other day indulging in the feminine-masculine, also—propensity for quarreling. The most self-assertive of the group was a diminutive damsel whose head was adorned with a hat of monstrous red plumage. Sarcastic comments on her part had evidently irritated her companions:

"She's a sassy thing, Sally. I wouldn't speak to her no more," observed a young miss on the right.

The surly damsel sniffed, but said nothing.

"Don't let's 'sociate with her no more," remarked a second.

The three little girls arose, and the third one had her say. "You can just keep away from our party."

Mary Baum, she said. "We ain't 'goin' ter look or speak to you no longer."

The self-assertive maiden in the monstrous hat gazed contemptuously upon her whilom companions as they marched away. She shrugged her shoulders complacently. "Huh! Dere is oddsers," she observed, with a world of significance in her tones. A short distance away sat two lit-

tle boys who were comparing notes on family matters.

"(S)he has got de biggest family," remarked the first one, confidently.

"Betcher ain't," returned his companion.

"Yes we has. Dere's me, an' me two brudders, me daddy, me mudder, me aunt and me uncles. Kin you beat dat?"

"I should say," was the response. "We's got seven zals and zors in our family. An' dere zins grow-ups."

"Well, an' how, me daddy can buy out your daddy?"

"Kin he? Oh, kin he? Me daddy's a boss-car driver an' he owns a big stable wid two hundred horses."

"That ain't nothing," retorted the imaginative youth. "Me daddy's a janitor an' he owns a house on Secor's avenue dat's de stories high, and I a bun red people livin' in it."

"See?"—New York Recorder.

LADY of the house—Well, if your references are satisfactory, I'll engage you. Applicant for cook's position—Are you going to look them up? Lady of the house—Certainly. Applicant—Then there'll be no need of my comin' back again.—Harper's Bazar.



KNOWLEDGE

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Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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Perhaps you think that due to the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

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SENATORIAL. For State Senator for the Eighth District. JOSEPH D. LOGAN, of Union, Monroe County.	SENATORIAL. For State Senator for the Eighth District. S. A. HUTCHISON, Of Oak Hill, Fayette County.	SENATORIAL. For State Senator for the Eighth District. THOMAS P. DAVIES, Of Montgomery, Fayette County.
POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, DR. J. P. MOOMAU, Of Green Bank.	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, Of	POCAHONTAS COUNTY TICKET. For House of Delegates, GEORGE P. MOORE, Of Edray.
For Commissioner of County Court. Of	For Commissioner of County Court. Of	For Commissioner of County Court. Of
For County Superintendent of Free Schools. D. L. BARLOW, Of Edray.	For County Superintendent of Free Schools. Of	For County Superintendent of Free Schools. C. S. GRIMES, Of Mill Point.
RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Hatterville. Against relocation of County Seat.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Hatterville. Against relocation of County Seat.	RELOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT. For relocation at Hatterville. Against relocation of County Seat.

COUNTY OF POCAHONTAS, to-wit:
I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the County Court for said County, do certify that the foregoing persons were notified to me as having been duly nominated by their respective parties for the offices for which their names appear, and that such certificates of nomination were filed in my office twenty days before the 4th day of November, 1904, as required by law, and that the said names are attached as they will appear on the official ballot.

J. H. PATTERSON, CLERK.

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